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QUETICO

PROVINCIAL PARK



Parks branch

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

Hon. J.W. Spooner, Minister

F. A. MacDougall, Deputy Minister



QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	2
THE QUETICO ENVIRONMENT - - - - -	3
ACCESS - - - - -	10
FOREST TRAVEL PERMITS - - - - -	11
MAP OF QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK - - -	Centre
FACILITIES - - - - -	11
NATURALIST PROGRAMME - - - - -	15
CANOE TRIPS - - - - -	16
FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT - - -	17
TIMBER MANAGEMENT - - - - -	19
SAFETY - - - - -	19
FIRE PREVENTION - - - - -	20
PERMITS, LICENCES AND FEES - - - - -	22
MISCELLANEOUS - - - - -	23
INFORMATION - - - - -	24

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PARKS BRANCH



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

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Minister

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Deputy Minister

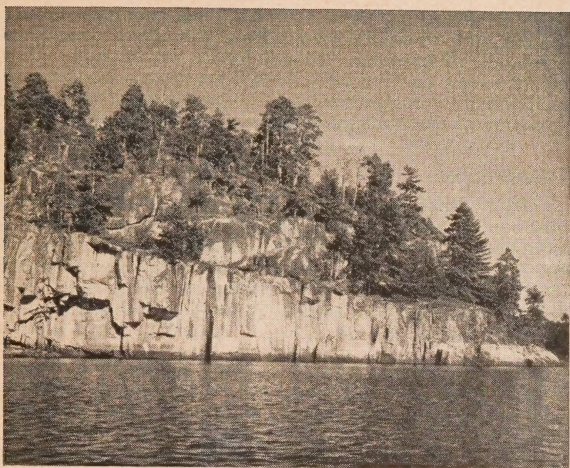
Quetico Provincial Park

Quetico was originally set aside, in 1909, as a forest reserve and it was deemed expedient, in view of the large quantity of pine timber in the territory, that the area be withdrawn from location, settlement or sale, and kept as far as possible in a state of nature.

In 1913, the Quetico Forest Reserve was "reserved and set apart as a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort and fishing ground, for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario, and for the protection of the fish, birds, game and fur-bearing animals therein" and "the said park to be known as Quetico Provincial Park".

There have been many suggested origins of the name "Quetico", pronounced to rhyme with "Betty-go". One is the French "la quête de la côte" (the search for the shore) which was so important during the early exploration of North America. One has it as being originally "Queticon" (land of many beautiful lakes). Another indicates that originally it was "Quetigo" or "Quetego" but offers no translation. Still another, which is much less romantic, suggests its origin is in the short form of the Quebec Timber Company, Que-Ti-Co, which operated in the area in the late 1800's. Regardless of the origin of the name, the Quetico is as attractive to the eye as the sound of the name is to the ear.

Quetico Provincial Park, with an area of 1,750 square miles, is the second largest provincial park in Ontario. It is regarded primarily as a wilderness park for wilderness recreation and is protected against any disturbance which might cause the deterioration and destruction of the wilderness environment. Although much of the Quetico has been exposed to early logging and fire, it is still a precious asset, preserved in a wild state, for those who wish to enjoy it by means of paddle and portage.



The Quetico Environment

Geology

The rocks of Quetico are among the oldest in the world. The youngest Quetico rocks are 500 million years old. Some $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion years ago, the Quetico area was flooded by a sea. Since then, the land has undergone volcanic action, violent earthquakes, quiet periods of steady exposure to erosion, another submergence beneath the seas, followed by mountain building and more erosion. The rocks formed during these periods, which occupied some two billion years of the earth's history, include sandstones, shales, granites, gneisses and schists.

Each period of earth movement caused great changes on the earth's surface. One may see from the "grain" of the rocks how violent these changes have been. Eventually, the earth's surface settled down only to be visited by the Ice Ages when tremendous sheets of ice, many thousands of feet in depth, moved down from the north. This mantle of ice carried boulders, sands, gravels and all sorts of debris which had been scraped from the surface of the north. As the climate warmed and the ice melted along its leading edge, this transported material was deposited over the face of the land. The melt water

filled the large depressions to form lakes; drainage was blocked and completely disrupted; new rivers appeared. Today, the face of the Quetico is the result of the glaciation which, perhaps only 10,000 years ago, worked and moulded the surface of the Precambrian Shield and splashed it with a network of lakes and waterways.

Topography

The Precambrian Shield was once a mountainous country but millions of years of erosion, submergence and more erosion have reduced the mountains to mere ridges and hills, the general altitude of which is between 1000 and 1500 feet above sea level. One may see this general level of worn down rocky uplands by gazing out over the horizon from any high point.

The height of land or divide between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing towards Hudson Bay lies quite close to Lake Superior. The waters of Quetico flow west to Rainy Lake, through Rainy River to Lake of the Woods, down the Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg and via the Nelson River to Hudson Bay.

Climate

Quetico Park has a continental forest climate marked by extremes. The summer daytime temperature has been recorded as high as 91°F. in contrast to recorded winter temperature as low as -52°F. The annual precipitation, which includes 60 to 80 inches of snow, is approximately 25 inches. This is distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but when a maximum rainfall occurs, it is usually in the late summer or early autumn.

The Park's northern position coupled with its altitude has an effect on the temperature. Actual temperatures range from an average in January of 20° F. to a July average of 64°F. The actual annual average temperature is 36°F. On the average, the number of frost-free days, that is, the number of days between the last frost of spring and the first autumn frost, is 120 days.

During the summer, warm days and cool nights are characteristic and attractive from a vacation point of view.

Vegetation

The natural vegetation of Quetico is forest but it is interesting to note that there are three aspects resulting

from Quetico's position. In the northern part of the Park, and generally throughout the area, are found plants which are typical of the boreal forest. Characteristic trees are white and black spruce, poplar, white birch, jackpine and balsam fir. A southern element, however, is represented by white and red pine and basswood. A third type of flora is found in a number of western plants including bur oak and certain species of grasses.

Originally, the white and red pine occurred in pure stands, or were mixed with spruce, balsam fir, poplar and white birch. The high proportion of red pine is due to the coarse nature of the soils. Much of the original pine which was accessible was cut. Pine regeneration is good, however, and Quetico will continue to be one of Ontario's important pine-producing forests.

Wildlife

The most sought and still most common varieties of game fish in Quetico are lake trout, northern pike and pickerel, all of which may be found in most lakes. Bass are fairly common in the southern regions of the Park, and



during the last few years, have been recorded from the more northern lakes. Lake sturgeon, which was regarded by early Indians as a staple, is fished commercially by Indians on Lac la Croix. It is common in the Maligne River and Sturgeon, Russell and Wolseley Lakes. In recent years, extensive fisheries surveys have been conducted on all the large, more heavily-fished lakes of the Park. Rainbow and speckled trout have been planted in some smaller lakes bordering the northern limits and appear to be surviving.

Probably due to the short summers and severe winters, the numbers of species of amphibians and reptiles are limited. To date, eight species of amphibians and four species of reptiles have definitely been recorded for Quetico Park. Three amphibians marked (*) include the Park within their geographic ranges but have not yet been recorded. One reptile, the smooth green snake was reported as seen at French Lake. This, however, is many miles from its present range and could be regarded as a hypothetical record (H).

Amphibians

Jefferson Salamander
Red-spotted Newt
Red-backed Salamander*
American Toad
Spring Peeper

Eastern Gray Treefrog
Boreal Chorus Frog*
Green Frog
Mink Frog*
Wood Frog
Leopard Frog

Reptiles

Common Snapping Turtle
Western Painted Turtle
Northern Red-bellied Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Smooth Green Snake (H)

None of the snakes is poisonous.

Provisional records indicate that 130 species of birds have been observed in Quetico. Of these, only 20 species have definitely been recorded as nesting within the Park. There have been indications that an additional 73 species probably nest in Quetico but, to date, there is no substantial evidence for these.

By actual observation, reliable records and trapping returns, it has been determined that there are at least 29 species of mammals in Quetico Park.

Mammals

Masked Shrew
Short-tailed Shrew
Star-nosed Mole
Varying Hare
Red Squirrel
Woodchuck
Western Chipmunk
Northern Flying Squirrel
Beaver
Deer Mouse
Northern Bog Lemming
Red-backed Vole
Muskrat
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse

Porcupine
Brush Wolf
Timber Wolf
Red Fox
Black Bear
Long-tailed Weasel
Mink
Marten
Fisher
Otter
Canada Lynx
Bobcat
White-tailed Deer
Moose

"Where may we see wildlife?" is probably one of the most asked questions in the Park and is one of the most difficult to answer. Generally, most wildlife observations require luck, patience and keen eyesight.

Without doubt, the animal making itself most evident in the northern part of the Park, is the moose. Several years ago, the numbers of moose in this area were limited. At present, however, they are being seen with considerable regularity along the highway and in the French Lake — Pickerel Lake area. The heaviest concentration is reported to be in the Cirrus Lake region on the northwest boundary. Deer, although not common, may be seen occasionally.

Beaver are very common to the extent that their dams and lodges make river canoe-travel somewhat arduous and time-consuming. This is all part of the Quetico scene and, therefore, none the less interesting.

With increasing numbers of canoe-trippers, the black bear is also seen more frequently. Quick to move in toward food supplies and garbage, the black bear may sometimes become a nuisance. This is the greatest argument for keeping campsites clean. All garbage should be burned and buried daily.

History

Archaeological investigations have shown that the Quetico Region was occupied some 2000 years ago by Stone Age peoples who made and used stone tools and weapons, had no pottery, hunted, fished and gathered wild foods as they wandered over the land as natural food



supplies dictated. Later, but still a long time ago, these people were succeeded by folk who had developed pottery, but still lived by hunting and fishing. This was the situation when Jacques Cartier, in 1536, sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the present site of Montreal.

It was not until 80 years later, in 1615, that Samuel de Champlain ascended the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing, and descended the French River to Georgian Bay. In 1623, Etienne Brûlé pushed even further west, and was the first European to reach Lake Superior. Thus was established, between Montreal and the Lakehead, the route which was destined to become the famous waterway of the fur trade.

Between the Lakehead and the West lay the Quetico. It was inevitable, therefore, that the Quetico waters would become part of the historic route. Although Radisson and Groseilliers may have reached the Quetico in their travels in 1660, it was not until 1688 that Jacques de Noyon definitely entered the region by ascending the Kaministiquia River to Dog Lake, crossing over to Lac des Mille Lacs and, via Pickerel and Sturgeon Lakes, the Maligne River and Lac la Croix, reaching Lake of the Woods and the present site of Kenora. Thus were begun approximately 130 years of exploration and trade which opened the continent and contributed some of the most stirring pages to Canadian History.

Travellers through Quetico included LaVerendrye, Mackenzie, Thompson and Fraser. In 1783, the North

West Fur Company was formed with headquarters in Montreal and a great depot at Fort Kaministiquia, later, in 1807, named Fort William. This fur empire, which extended from the Pacific to the Great Lakes and from the Arctic to the Missouri River, provided stiff competition for the Hudson's Bay Company until 1821, when the North West Company was incorporated with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The International Boundary was eventually settled in 1842 and provision was made for both Canada and the United States to use the waterways and portages along the historic Pigeon River Route between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods. During the 1800's a Canadian route was required away from the border. Simon J. Dawson surveyed a new route in 1857 and recommended dams, locks and wagon roads. Little was done until 1870, when Sir Garnet Wolseley completed and used the road to transport troops to the west to quell the Riel Rebellion in Manitoba. Later, over the Dawson Road, passed hundreds of settlers to the Canadian West. The trip from Fort William to Fort Frances took six days and the French Lake Portage was considered the worst of the whole journey.

Although the Forest Sioux Indians had occupied the region in their quest for sturgeon, whitefish and moose, they were succeeded by the Cree and later, by the Ojibwa (Chippewa) who, finally controlled the Quetico from 1846 to 1873. It was then that the Ojibwa gave up their title to a large area, including the present Quetico Park.

Mute evidence of Quetico's early inhabitants is found in the pictographs, or Indian rock paintings. These appear on rock faces over water and are almost all executed in red. Research has yet to uncover the mystery of who the early artists were and what was intended by their art. The rock paintings are not confined to the Quetico, but their mystery certainly adds a certain aura to a canoe trip on these ancient waterways.

After 1885, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was established, the Dawson Road fell into disuse. One may still see remnants of this remarkable road, the abandoning of which accompanied the passing in Canadian History of a period which overflowed with the romance and the adventure of the Quetico Country.

Quetico Provincial Park is administered by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, under the field supervision of the District Forester at Fort Frances,

and the Superintendent at Park Headquarters, Nym Lake. It is a wilderness park of more than one million acres, in which park management recognizes both recreational and economic values of the natural resources.

ACCESS

Access to Quetico Provincial Park is possible by road, water, or air.

By Road

The main entrance to the Park is on Highway 11, at Dawson Trail on French Lake, 100 miles west of the Lakehead Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. Although there is a road access to Nym Lake, the actual access to the Park from here is by water, and two portages, via Batchewaung Lake.

By Water

Quetico is accessible through the State of Minnesota by road to Ely, Crane Lake or Saganaga Lake, via Grand Marais, and thence by boat to the International Border. Visitors from the United States must clear Canadian Customs and Immigration at Saganaga Lake, Ottawa Island or Prairie Portage on Basswood Lake, or at Sandpoint Lake. The latter would be used for entry into Quetico at Beaverhouse Lake or Lac la Croix.



By Air

In order to maintain the wilderness atmosphere of the Park interior, air travel is strictly controlled. Landings for float-equipped aircraft may be made at the following airports, located on the Park boundaries and licensed by the Federal Department of Transport:

Dawson Trail (French Lake)
Beaverhouse Lake Cabin
Lac la Croix Cabin
Ottawa Island (Basswood Lake)
Cache Bay (Saganaga Lake)

Landings at any other points are prohibited.

Visitors arriving by train should go to Atikokan and arrange for automobile transportation to Dawson Trail on French Lake. There is also a bus service from Port Arthur and Fort William to Dawson Trail and Atikokan.

FOREST TRAVEL PERMITS

Forest Travel Permits are required by all travellers who enter the interior, usually on canoe trips. This is regarded as a safety measure, in that it informs the authorities of the whereabouts of wilderness travellers in cases of emergency and also acts as a control during periods of high fire hazard. Forest Travel Permits, for which there is no charge, **MUST** be obtained at all entry points.

FACILITIES

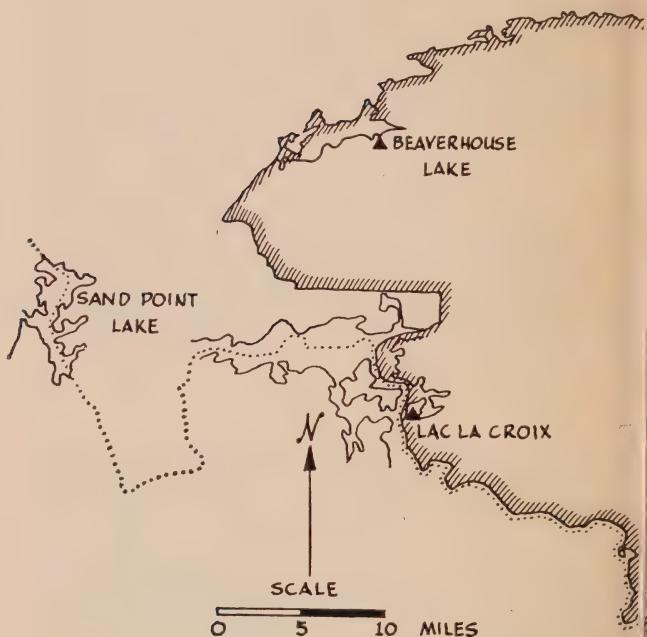
The emphasis, in Quetico Provincial Park, is upon the natural environment. Commercialism therefore, is reduced to a minimum, but certain facilities are essential in order to provide for the enjoyment of the Park.

Dawson Trail Area

While most entry points are for wilderness travellers using canoes and other craft, the main entrance to Quetico Provincial Park by road at Dawson Trail, on French Lake, has been developed into a general-use area. This was the Dawson Trail or Road which played an important part in the development of the Canadian West. It was here on French Lake that Dawson and his survey party camped during the winter of 1857/58.

The development at this entrance to the Park includes three campgrounds totalling more than 100 individual

QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK



U. S. A.

ATIKOKAN



NYM
LAKE

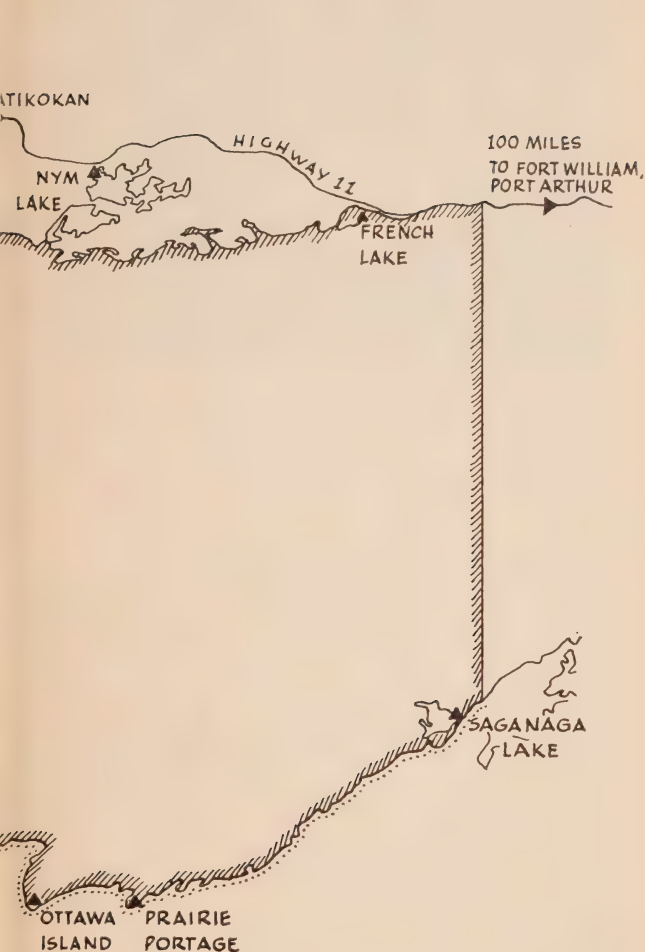
HIGHWAY 11

FRENCH
LAKE

100 MILES
TO FORT WILLIAM,
PORT ARTHUR

SAGANAGA
LAKE

OTTAWA PRAIRIE
ISLAND PORTAGE





campsites, a large picnic area, a sand beach, a museum and naturalist programme, an outdoor amphitheatre, a boat-launching ramp, a concession supplying refreshments and general food supplies, car parking areas, drinking water, washrooms, and change-houses on the beach.

Camping

Each campsite is equipped with a table, fireplace, and space for car and a tent or trailer. Earth-pit toilet facilities are provided in the campgrounds, as are a daily garbage collection, firewood and drinking water. Campsites cannot be reserved in advance and are allotted on a first-come, first-served basis.

The following camping regulations are for the general comfort, well-being and satisfaction of all campers:

1. A campsite permit is required for each car and its occupants and only one car can be permitted on each campsite.
2. The maximum length of stay is 28 days.
3. The check-out time is 2:00 p.m. Anyone occupying a site after that time will be charged for one additional day.
4. Group campers, such as Boy Scouts and Girl Guides will not be charged for camping privileges, if they occupy the special area set aside for such groups.

Picknicking

Separate from the campgrounds is the picnic area complete with tables, fireplaces, modern washrooms, picnic shelter, firewood and drinking water.

To accommodate group picnics, there has been set aside an area equipped with shelter, cooking facilities and tables. Groups requiring such accommodation are advised to make reservations with the Park Superintendent as early as possible.

Boating

Although the canoe is the only means of transportation on the interior waters, there are large lakes at the entry points where large boats with motors may be used. A boat launching ramp is provided at French Lake, as well as seasonal dockage space for a nominal fee.

Motorboat operators are required to observe the navigation regulations prescribed by the Federal Department of Transport, and are reminded that, in the vicinity of other watercraft and bathers, speed must be reduced to assure the safety of all concerned.

Swimming

A sand beach, ideal for wading and swimming, is a special feature of the Dawson Trail Area. With the protection of an island and wooded shores, rough water is seldom a problem. Change-houses are provided.

Naturalist Programme

Located at Dawson Trail, this programme, consisting of a museum, conducted hikes, labelled trails and illustrated talks, is designed to familiarize the visitor with the Park, its history, its forests, its waters and its wildlife.

Museum

At present, the museum building is temporary. On display are exhibits which describe and explain the natural communities of the Park, the historic Dawson Road, the Indian rock paintings, and other significant features of the Park. A naturalist is on duty to answer questions. The museum is open from the Victoria Day week-end in May until Labour Day in September. During July and August, it is open every day, otherwise, it is open during week-ends only.

Conducted Hikes and Talks

During July and August, a regular schedule of conducted hikes and illustrated talks is presented at Dawson Trail. Visitors should consult the programmes posted throughout the area for the exact times and places. The hikes are pleasant outings under the direction of a park naturalist and are held at least twice a week.

The talks, illustrated with colour slides and films, are presented during July and August at the outdoor amphitheatre at Dawson Trail. Here, various aspects of the Park's history and wildlife are presented for the visitor's greater understanding and appreciation.

Labelled Trails

These trails are available to hikers in their own time. Along the trails are labels which point out and explain the points of significance. The trails vary in length and lead to certain areas of scenic value and nature interest.

This programme of park interpretation is regarded as both educational and recreational.

Concession

For the convenience of park visitors, a concession has been established at Dawson Trail to provide refreshments, campers' staples and perishables, such as milk, butter, eggs, bread and ice.

The main shopping and supply centre for the area is Atikokan, 28 miles west of the Quetico Park Entrance at Dawson Trail.

CANOE TRIPS

Canoeing is the most popular recreational activity in the Park. Not only is this mode of travel steeped in the history of the canoemen and voyageurs, it is the only way of seeing the interior of Quetico.

Canoe trips may be arranged for any length of time from a few days to more than a month. The booklet, "Canoe Routes of Quetico Provincial Park", describes the routes in detail and provides information regarding equipment and supplies. A map, showing the routes and portages, on a scale of two miles per one inch, is also available. There is no charge for the booklet and a nominal charge for the map.

Outfitters, who can supply all equipment for a holiday, are located near the entrance to the Park. Tourist information centres or Chambers of Commerce will be pleased to provide a complete list of the establishments catering to visitors' needs. Visitors, who have their own equipment and supplies, simply require the travel permit, on which they must state the route intended and the time required to cover it.

FISH AND WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT

Fish and Wildlife Management is the management of these natural, renewable resources on a sustained yield basis for the best purpose. In other words, this management attempts to guarantee that fish and wildlife will continue to be available in the future. This is done through regulations governing the seasons, the limits and the means of taking fish and wildlife resources.

Fishing

The game species of Quetico consist of great northern pike, yellow pickerel (walleye), lake trout and bass. It is unlawful to possess or use live bait fish in Quetico Provincial Park.

Licences are required for both resident and non-resident anglers.



The Creel Census

In order to test the validity of present fish management programmes being practised in the Park, and so that figures may be available for comparison over a number of years, it is necessary to estimate the take of fish in various lakes. Anglers and guides are requested to cooperate in the completion of creel census cards indicating the numbers of fish caught, the sizes of the fish, and the length of time spent fishing. This is known as a creel census, the importance of which cannot be over-emphasized. The census yields the basic information necessary for the formulation of a policy which will ensure good angling. A conservation officer operates this census on six selected lakes and contacts as many anglers as possible. Each card returned is a contribution towards maintaining good fishing in Quetico Park. It is equally important that researchers know both negative and positive data, and so cards should be completed for lack of success as well as for success. In addition, towermen keep note of the numbers of boats and anglers as a measure of trends in fishing pressure.

Lake Surveys

Biologists of the Department of Lands and Forests carry out lake surveys to assess trends in fish populations. Where necessary, native and introduced species of fish are stocked to maintain fishing at an optimum level.

Hunting

Firearms and weapons of all kinds are prohibited in Quetico Provincial Park. Hunting is not allowed.

Registered Traplines

Approximately two-thirds of the Park are divided into 21 registered traplines as a system of fur management for the optimum use of this natural resource. This does not greatly affect the numbers of animals seen during the summer by visitors, and utilizes animals which normally would be lost through natural causes. Exclusive rights to the traplines are held by Indians.

Deer and Moose Surveys

Surveys of big game are carried out periodically from the air in order to measure trends in moose and deer populations. In addition, a snow-depth measurement station is maintained at Basswood Lake.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

In the interests of forest management, and in view of the fallacy that it is possible to preserve forests forever, logging is permitted in Quetico Park. This is controlled, however, so that the recreational values of the forests as well as the timber values are recognized. To this end, adequate reservations from cutting are made along lake-shores, streams, portages and on islands to protect the aesthetic, scenic values.

SAFETY

In Canoes

Wilderness travellers are on their own when they push off for a trip into the interior. For this reason, accidents can be more serious than if aid were close at hand. Persons inexperienced in canoe travel are advised to hire competent guides.

A canoe is a sound, safe craft, which, at all times, demands respect. A life jacket is essential for each person and should be worn in times of rough water, and, in fact, in any situation which involves travel upon the water. When high winds occur, canoeists should make for shore and wait for calm weather. In cases of capsizing, the unfortunate persons should stay with the canoe, which will not sink completely.

Lost

The best woodsman becomes confused occasionally. The difference between the veteran and the novice is the way in which he reacts to the situation.

If you become confused, sit down, rest and ponder your past directions. This will usually determine how you became confused, and where you should go to continue your planned route.

If you fail to become oriented within a reasonable period of time, make a comfortable camp on a river or lakeshore and wait. Perhaps a new day will change your outlook. In the event that you cannot find your way, build a smudge fire in a safe place. The smoke will be detected and investigated immediately.

It is very difficult to see persons on the ground from the air. Signal the aircraft by flashing a mirror or waving a bright object. The universal distress signal in bush

country is to manoeuvre your canoe or boat in a tight circle; ripples from your craft are easily seen from the air. During the winter months, a cross of evergreen boughs on the snow is the best distress signal.

On cloudy days do not argue with your compass. It is invariably right and you are wrong. Good maps, which are available at all ranger stations, are essential and should be followed diligently.

State the exact route which you plan to cover when you apply for a travel permit. The permits have enabled park rangers to find lost parties in the past, and are the only means of locating people in emergencies.

First Aid

First aid kits are absolutely essential on canoe trips. Additional first aid is available at all ranger stations and rangers can summon help in emergencies by radio. Resuscitators are located at Dawson Trail and Nym Lake and can be flown to any point on short notice.

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire is the greatest enemy in Quetico. Uncontrolled, it can destroy large areas of park land in a few hours. Eighty percent of all fires are caused by human carelessness. These are the fires which should never occur, and only you can prevent them in Quetico. Fires for cooking and for warmth only are permitted.

The vacuum bottle has made lunch fires unnecessary, but on long trips a fire may still be essential for cooking. If you must build a fire, the following tips will reduce the chance of a disastrous fire:

Select a safe place near water and away from logs, brush and tree roots. Bare rock is best.

Scrape all leaves, needles and branches from an area five feet in diameter and so that the bare soil is exposed.

Dig a hole in the bare soil and circle it with stones, if possible.

Keep the fire small — it is safer and really better for cooking.

When you have no further need for the fire put it out.

You may be distracted from it and leave it unattended.

Pour plenty of water on the fire, stir the coals with a stock and soak again. The final check is to run your hands through the wet coals and test for live coals.

The misuse of smoking materials is still a serious threat to our forest. Follow these simple rules:

IF YOU SMOKE

Wait until you are on the water to enjoy a smoke break.

Do not smoke while walking. If you must smoke, sit down.

Crush cigarettes out on rocks or bare soil, or throw them in the water. If none of these is present, spit on a leaf and douse your butt.

The use of a lighter eliminates the possibility of throwing away a flaming match.

Roll your own cigarettes. They burn slowly and seldom cause fires.

You cannot be too careful with fire in the forest. To have been the cause of a forest fire would be a blot on your conscience which you could never erase.

Should you discover a forest fire, do your best to put it out, if and while it is small. If this is impossible, report the fire to the nearest ranger and supply the exact location, size and type of timber involved.

KEEP QUETICO CLEAN

A good woodsman leaves a clean and tidy campsite.

He burns all his papers and rubbish, even scraps of paper, string and cigarette wrappers.

He does not mutilate standing trees, but cuts his firewood from dry timber.

His campfire is made on rock or sand and is soaked with water until DEAD OUT.

His wood is split and piled. His tent poles are stacked against a tree for the next camper. >

He buries all tins if possible, but where the soil is thin and there is too much rock, he burns the tins and

flattens them. He then takes them out to a deep part of the lake where they will sink out of sight.

His latrine is dug well back, at least 100 yards, from the water and the campsite.

Before leaving, he checks to see that all debris is burned and/or buried.

He is sure his fire is DEAD OUT !

PERMITS, LICENCES AND FEES

Vehicle Entry Permit

There is a charge for a permit which allows the entry of a vehicle and its occupants into a provincial park. The seasonal permit allows the vehicle to enter any provincial park any number of times during the season of issue. As an alternative, the daily vehicle entry permit is valid for only the day of issue.

Boat Entry Permit

Boats or canoes, actually used for entry into Quetico Park by water, require a boat entry permit. Boats and canoes, however, brought into the Park by car, which requires the vehicle entry permit, do not require the boat permit.

Campsite Permit

A campsite permit, required for occupancy of a campsite in a campground, is sold on the basis that only one car and its occupants may occupy a campsite. In addition, the camper must have either the seasonal or daily vehicle entry permit.

Boat Dockage

Seasonal dockage space, for a nominal fee, is available at Dawson Trail Area, French Lake.

Fishing Licences

Licences are required by both resident and non-resident anglers and may be obtained at Park stations and from private licence issuers. The regular non-resident licence is sufficient in the Park and entitles the holder to fish anywhere in Ontario without trespassing rights.

Persons under the age of 17 may angle without a licence provided they are accompanied by a properly licensed member of the family. A special licence may be issued exclusively to members of camps and other similar organizations for use by persons under the age of 21, and provided that ten or more licences are purchased. The supervisor or counsellor, 21 years of age or more, must purchase the regular licence.

MISCELLANEOUS

Pests

As in most of northern Ontario, Quetico has its share of insect pests. Modern insecticides and repellents, however, reduce discomfort to a minimum. Black flies and mosquitoes are most numerous in June and less severe in July and August. Campers and canoeists usually escape the insects on lakes and rivers and are advised to camp on windy points or islands where the wind will reduce the number of pests. Annual spraying with insecticides makes the Dawson Trail Area relatively free from insect pests.

Poison ivy is found in the Park but is not considered common. This plant demands great respect and visitors are advised to learn to recognize it. The plant is treated and eradicated from the campgrounds.

Hay Fever

The ragweed pollen index as listed by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, is extremely low, and Quetico is regarded as a haven for hay fever sufferers.

Crown Lands

No Crown lands are sold or leased in provincial parks for any purpose. Summer resort locations are available outside the Park, and information may be obtained upon application to the Department of Lands and Forests in Atikokan or Fort Frances.

INFORMATION

For additional information concerning Quetico Provincial Park, contact any of the following:

The District Forester,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

The Park Superintendent,
Quetico Provincial Park,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Atikokan, Ontario.

The Chief,
Parks Branch,
Department of Lands and Forests,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

Additional literature consists of the "Canoe Routes of Quetico Provincial Park" for which there is no charge. There is a nominal charge for map 56A of Quetico, on a scale of two miles per one inch.

PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

Photographs opposite page one and on pages three and seventeen by Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity. Photograph on page eight from "Indian Rock Paintings of the Great Lakes" by Dewdney and Kidd, published by the University of Toronto Press for the Quetico Foundation. Remaining photographs by Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

THE QUETICO FOUNDATION

The Quetico Foundation is a non-profit organization supported by public-spirited citizens to encourage, financially and otherwise, educational and scientific projects which will increase public awareness of and information on Quetico Provincial Park.

Originally interested only in Quetico Provincial Park, the Foundation has expanded its range of activities on the premise that wilderness parks will only yield returns if they are actively used — and that use, in turn, depends upon an informed public. Interest, therefore, has been extended to include Algonquin, Lake Superior and other present and potential wilderness parks.

In its dedication to the preservation of wilderness areas for recreation and scientific use, and to the encouragement of public appreciation and wise use of wilderness values, the Quetico Foundation has sponsored the following series published by the University of Toronto Press:

Indians of Quetico by E. S. Coatsworth

Quetico Geology by V. B. Meen

Canoe Trails Through Quetico by K. Denis

Indian Rock Painting of the Great Lakes
by S. Dewdney and K E. Kidd

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